

nipulated in the interest of Tammany, the first object being to cover up sundry nefarious schemes projected by it, and which are to be carried on while the fair is being arranged. The exhibition, as such, is to be of secondary interest to the managers. This suspicion may be correct so far as Tammany's intentions are concerned, but from the present outlook there is really no need to worry about the matter. The committees, whatever their purpose, have yet made no visible headway toward getting the fair, and, with the cry of corruption raised to complicate affairs, the chances are that some other city will come in and carry off the prize.

THE CASE OF GEN. MANSON.

There are indications of an attempt to make a political martyr out of General Manson on account of his displacement from the office of collector of internal revenue, and we regret to see that the General lends himself to the effort so far as to furnish for publication a personal letter from the President, intimating that his resignation would be acceptable. The letter is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1899.
Dear General:—When I was at Indianapolis I endeavored to have a conference with you, but the demands upon your time and mine seemed to prevent you from responding to my request.

Mr. Randall informed me that you had said to him that you would address me a letter relieving me of a possible embarrassment connected with a change in the collector's office, now held by you, and have been expecting to hear from you. I do not wish to make any official request or suggestion to you, but a change cannot much longer be deferred, and my desire has been that it might be made in a way agreeable to you as possible.

This is the object of this personal note. Please inform me of your purpose. Very respectfully yours, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

If it was thought the publication of the letter would cast any discredit on the President's action or motives, the expectation will be disappointed. The letter reflects the greatest credit on the President, and shows a desire to deal very kindly with the late Democratic incumbent. Instead of removing him by the appointment of a successor, or bluntly asking for his resignation, the President paid General Manson the compliment of a personal letter, in which the matter of his resignation was hinted as delicately as possible, and in terms which, under the circumstances, were very gentle.

A Terre Haute special to the Sentinel

and other Democratic papers says:

General Manson is a hero of both the Mexican and civil wars, and his term of office would not have expired till next August. He says he was convinced that if he did not resign he would have been removed. There was an almost general belief that on account of his brilliant army record, he would be allowed to complete his term.

The "hero-of-two-wars" business has been somewhat overworked. General Manson served creditably in the late civil war, but he was not its hero, nor excellence, any more than he was of the Mexican war. Indiana sent thousands of other soldiers to the field as good as he, and, if accounts be true, his successor is one of them. The fact that Manson served as a general and is a Democrat does not give him superior claims to a soldier who served as a private and is a Republican. Private Throop was a hero of the late war as well as General Manson.

The statement that "General Manson's term of office would not have expired till next August," is not true. Collectors of internal revenue are not appointed for a term of years, and they are removable at the pleasure of the President. Neither General Manson nor any other Democratic office-holder had any claim for retention by a Republican administration beyond that which the President chose to recognize. They had no legal, and, of course, no political claim. Gen. Manson was appointed Aug. 1, 1886, to succeed Thomas Hanlon. The latter had been appointed long before, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and his name was finally withdrawn. Strictly speaking, General Manson's term dates from the beginning of Hanlon's; but, no matter when it began, it had no specific duration, and was subject to be ended by the President at any time. More than six months after President Harrison's inauguration it is kindly intimated to General Manson that his resignation would be acceptable. There is no political martyrdom in this. We do not think the friends of General Manson will succeed in making him the hero of three wars. He has simply shared the fate of thousands of good Republicans, and good soldiers, under the Cleveland administration.

CLEVELAND ORGANS AND THE GRAND ARMY.

Puck, which was the *enfant terrible* of the Democracy during the campaign of 1888, because of its snobbish venom, which alienated many self-respecting voters of Irish blood by its insulting caricatures of the Irish race, and turned friends of Governor Hill into enemies of Mr. Cleveland by its assaults upon the former, learns nothing from experience, else it would not have wantonly insulted the entire organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, as it did by its vile caricature on the first page of last week.

That splendid organization of charity, fraternity and loyalty needs no defense. Its membership is honored by all intelligent and patriotic people in the North, and is respected by all many confederates in the South. Great cities vie with each other for the honor of entertaining its national encampments as the most illustrious guests that they can have. The successful suitor for their entertainment greets them with thousands of flags, with bands of music and salves of artillery. Its people listen with glowing faces to the stories of its members and witness their greetings as comrades and their marching with hearts full of gratitude and with eyes swelling with tears. The later generation well knows that to the courage and self-denial of these old veterans they owe the splendid heritage of the country.

In view of these facts, whatever may be one's feelings, or how dead may be one's soul to the promptings of patriotic impulse, it is not good policy to ridicule and misrepresent that organization and the thousands which it represents. The dullest should see this, and it is only the infinite stupidity of such anti-American papers as the New York Times, and the

stupid venom of such Democratic organs as the St. Louis Republic, which blindly leads them to ignore the fact of the reverence of patriotic people for the Union veterans.

Considering that Mr. Cleveland is the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1892, it is most unfortunate for him that all the papers in the North, like the New York Times, the New York Post, and Puck, whose only politics are hostility to American manufacturers and advocacy of Grover Cleveland, should render themselves conspicuous for their venomous assaults upon the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Cleveland has renewed cause to cry out to be saved from his friends.

THE TARIFF AND FOREIGN TRADE.

"We cannot expect to sell very largely to other countries while we refuse to buy of them," says the Sentinel. The statement is from an article opposing efforts by the government to increase our trade with South America. It asserts the favorite free-trade doctrine that our tariff duties, by excluding the products of other countries, prevent them from trading with us.

The stock argument of free-traders, that international trade is, in effect, more barter or exchange of commodities, based as much on courtesy as on necessity, has no support in reason, experience or statistics. International trade is a matter of selfishness on both sides, without any sentiment on either. Nations import what they want, and only what they want, and they buy without reference to the fact whether the people they deal with buy of them or not. Europe takes of our surplus wheat just what she actually needs, and takes that only because she has to have it. She would not take another bushel if we imported fifty times as much of her products as we do. She would simply say no, you keep your wheat and pay us money. Last year we did not export as much wheat by 35,153,688 bushels as we did in 1887, nor as much corn by 16,028,835 bushels, yet our imports were largely increased. According to the free-trade theory, Europe should have taken a great deal more of our grain in 1888 to balance our increased imports of European products, but instead of more she took much less. The reason is obvious; she took less because she needed less, and nations do not trade as a matter of courtesy. In 1888 we imported \$60,509,523 worth of coffee, as against \$56,360,701 worth in 1887, an increase of \$4,100,800. We import nearly all our coffee from Brazil, and according to the barter theory Brazil ought to take the same amount of our products. As a matter of fact, in 1888 we imported \$53,710,234 worth of products from Brazil, while she took only \$7,137,008 worth from us, and although we took a good deal more of her in 1888 than we did in 1887 she took a good deal less of us in the last year than in the former. So with Mexico. Last year we imported \$17,239,889 worth of products from that country, while she took only \$9,897,772 worth from us. It cannot be said that we fail to sell to these countries because we refuse to buy of them, for we are buying largely of them all the time. From 1886 to 1888 our imports from all Spanish-American nations increased from \$88,000,000 to \$181,000,000, while our exports to those countries only increased from \$54,000,000 to \$72,000,000. The former increase was 118 per cent., while the latter was only 33 per cent. This shows, indeed, a large and gratifying increase of trade, but it shows that we increased our purchases from South American countries in a very much larger proportion than they increased their purchases of us. Experience and statistics go to prove that international trade is not a matter of barter or exchange of commodities. Our tariff duties do not prevent us from buying all we want of the products of other countries, nor hinder them from buying all they want of us. What is needed to largely increase their purchases of us is a better understanding of our markets and regular steamer lines of communication.

The Washington correspondent of the

Louisville Courier-Journal wires the following:

The President, for the last month, has acted the part of the ward politician. From a source that I do not care now to make known, I know that when a committee of Republicans from Indianapolis called upon him, at his own request, for advice as to the best man to put out for Mayor of that town, the President said that "Gen. John Colburn was the man," and dictated his nomination. The result of the Indianapolis election carries with it more significance than the country has thought.

This is unadulterated rot. The object, of course, is to make it appear that the President personally meddled in the late city election, and that the result was a rebuke to the administration. There is not a particle of truth in this. The President had no more to do with the nomination of General Colburn than Mr. Gladstone or the Shah of Persia had. No committee ever called on the President as stated, and if he had any preference in regard to the candidate for Mayor the convention did not know it. In short, the statement of the Courier-Journal correspondent is one of the flights of imagination for which he is noted.

CHICAGO'S greatest exhibit at the world's fair will be an unbrilliant Cronin jury.

—Philadelphia Times.

It will have to be at the fair held one

hundred years hence, then. Jurors cannot

be born and brought to legal age be-

tween now and 1892.

The Goshen News, referring to the only

good road law Indiana ever had, says:

The Legislature of 1881 passed a good law, but

before it could be put in successful operation

the "wise" legislators of the next Legislature

yielded to popular clamor and repealed the law.

That the law was a good one is evidenced by the

fact that the law of the State it had repealed

for a year and a half, and in this country the result

has been a grand one, as more or less traveling

has been in every road, while some are in

splendid condition. The law provided that the

poll tax be paid in cash, not by check, and

that the money was expended by contract.

It is also a fact that, in a year or so, when

the people began to see the good results of the

operation of the law, although it had been only

one year, they regretted very much that the law had

been repealed. It is a monument to the desire

of the average legislator to pander to popular

clamor and popularity rather than to his duty

and common sense.

KATE FIELD talks of starting a paper in

Washington in order that she may have a

vehicle for working off an accumulation of

burning ideas. Don't do it, Kate, unless

you can get a lot of paying advertisements

to work off at the same time. A newspaper devoted solely to furnishing the people with ideas can eat up more money than a dry goods store.

AUGUSTE ARCHAMBAULT, a wealthy Canadian farmer, arose in his coffin and entered an earnest protest against having his alleged remains lowered into the grave. In affairs of this sort, even though there is a large estate to be divided up, indecorous haste on the part of the mourners is in bad form and should be discouraged.

CHAMPAGNE must, indeed, have been scarce when Henry Watterson paid \$5 for a glass of water seasoned with ntmee. Nobody will believe the story, even with the addition that it was paid for in Confederate money. A Kentucky editor drink water! Who ever heard of such a thing!

A FIGHT between union and non-union undertakers in St. Louis has resulted in cutting the prices on coffins 60 per cent. Now is the opportunity of a lifetime for residents to get out of St. Louis cheaply and permanently.

THE "personally conducted" tourist is now pursuing his unhappy career in this country, as well as in Europe. Two hundred of them are now playing the interesting game of "follow my leader" about Washington.

Isn't this a little too much—the discovery of natural gas in a new State, when older States have attained the luxury at mature age, and some not at all! Verily, the youngsters of this day do begin where their fathers left off.

THE Journal has it from a man who knows that the new oyster trust is highly objectionable, in that it involves "no trust" when you, that is to say, when he wishes to indulge in oysters. There's nothing in a name.

If Indiana quail paid any attention to the calendar, or read the papers, they would fly high these days.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ANDREW LANG is out in another letter insisting that the swallow-tailed coat must go.

A HARTFORD toddler, who was told that children should be seen and not heard, gave the door a bang and cried: "I don't want to be seen; I want to be heard."

LADY VICTORIA CAMPBELL, a daughter of the Duke of Argyll, is addressing meetings of young women during her annual visitation of the western islands of Scotland, and is everywhere received with much enthusiasm.

SEVEN cartoons, supposed to be by Raphael, are now on exhibition in Paris, at Georges Petit's gallery. They are supposed to have been done at the same time as the paper cartoons at Hampton Court and South Kensington.

PRINCESS SOPHIE's chief wedding gift is a magnificent pair of turquoises and diamonds, consisting of a stomacher, ear-rings, a bracelet, and a necklace, which is the gift of the Kaiser, Kaiserin, Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS, in his reminiscences of Grant, in Lippincott's, says: "There is nothing I ever heard him say that could not be repeated in the presence of every one, and never used for private language. He was very temperate in eating and drinking."

ACCORDING to official reports, there are 320,000 beggars in Russia, all of whom carry on begging as a business with the indorsement of village, city and church authorities. Toward \$3,000 of them are of noble blood, \$2,000 are of the middle class, and the rest are merchants, 43,434 hucksters and small traders, and 181,025 peasants.

GENERAL MANHON is still sending out an immense quantity of political literature to every section of the State. He has also had 20,000 colored-bordered silk paper handkerchiefs manufactured, in the center of which is a large photograph of himself. These handkerchiefs were made in Richmond, and are being distributed all through the State.

PROF. EREN J. LOOMIS, who will accompany the American solar-eclipse expedition to South Africa, on the sloop of war Pensacola, to assist in both the astronomical and meteorological work, has been for forty years in the Nautical Almanac office, at Washington, and has made computations in every astronomical almanac issued by that government.

THERE used to be a singular custom at Holland House. The last Lord Holland shot himself. It was the tradition of the family that he had been shot, and every night for years, punctually at 11 o'clock, a gun was fired from behind the house, for the purpose, as the vulgar said, of scaring away the ghosts of the murdered. The gun has not been heard for some years now.

POET WHITTIER has written to the senatorial candidate of his district, Mr. Simon Dodge: "I am pleased to see that the Republicans of thy district have placed thee in nomination for the Senate. They could not have done so had they known of thee. I sincerely hope that it will be ratified at the polls on election day. I am truly thy friend."

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

GEORGE P. MARIS, the young Baltimorean who committed suicide on Monday in New York, gave a "gentleman's tea" at his home a year ago which was one of the successes of the season. The entertainment was given at his bachelor apartment, and the ladies were invited. Some three hundred of Baltimore's loveliest women went in dazzling costumes, while the men stood on the side-walks and looked on in amazement. The affair made Maris one of the most popular young men in Baltimore society.

EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany is much displeased with the models submitted to him for a monument of his grandfather, William I. He has said that not one of them deserves a prize. Many of the most famous sculptors of Germany refused to compete, claiming that the prizes were too small a reward for the labor required in the preparation of models. If it is any consolation to the Emperor, it is to be known that the same disadvantage has operated in this country against the production of a "fitting design for the Grant monument, the fact is now suggested to him.

A BASE-BALL enthusiast of Richmond, Va., has upon the following original idea as a feature of the coming world's fair: